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carbuncles, scrofulous sores, eczema, and all other blood diseases.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It will relieve and cure dyspepsia, nervous debility, and that tired feeling.

Has Cured Others will cure you.



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" EASTERN " STANDARD TIME. COMMENCING JUNE 29. 1890.

Train, will ene det de ury as follows: GOING SORTH AND WEST

NIGHT EXPRESS, from New York or Montreal Og-lensiours, and the West, Steppine on to Montreal tail Sundays included— 348 m You York o Montreal, via

" Al. EXPRESS or dur in the St. Albans, Rouses' out, Richterd, Waterbury of Montpolier. 9:39 in

A Montpotter.

ZVPRESS MAIL, from New
ZVPRESS Mail, from New
ZVPRESS prings of and Bostor for flurilington Montselier S. Vibans Montreal,
se rashing and the West.
EXPRESS from New York
Albans and Troy for Burington St. Albans Montreal and the West Parlog car to St. Albans. 6:28 p m and the West

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. 9:39 a m EXPRESS for Boston, Worn coster, New London, Spring field and New York; also Troy, Albany & New York, with Wagner Drawing Room cars to New York.

4:40p m PASSENGER for Rutland

8:20 p m MIXED for Rutisad.

9:31 pm NIGHT EXPRESS, ber Troy, Alberty, New York, and Boston A Sleeping car through to New York and also to Boston Runs daily star to Boston Runs daily Sundays included Montre at to New York via Troy. ADDISON RAILROAD

Coing South-7:30 a m-Mixed train underogn for Lemester Junction, arriving 8.55

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** Through Tickets for Chicago and the West or sale at the principal static s S W. CUMM NGS.

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Price 25c. and \$1 at all Druggists. E. MORGAN & SONS, Prop's, PROVIDENCE, R. 1.

("OMMISSIONERS" NOTICE—Estate of John Barry.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon Probate Lourt for the district of Addison, commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of John Barry, late of Bridgort, in said district, deceased and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes atoresuld at the late residence of said deceased in Bridgort on the 8th dat of June and 30th day of September next, from 1 o'clock, p. m. until 4 o'clock, p. m., each of said days, and that six months from the 5th day of March, A. D. 1891, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Bridport, this 15th day of May, A. D. 1891.

D. E. GROVENOR, Com's.

RIDPATH'S SKETCHES OF FRENCH POLITICAL SOCIETIES OF 1790.

Origin and Spread of the Club Movement ganizations - Their Course Coincident from the soil of France. with the Revolution Itself.



leading features

the political clubs before they were launched on the general wave. There the storm-

One of the characteristics of human nature is to swarm! Man is not wholly gre garlous like the flocks, not wholly soll tury like the bear. Rather, like the bees, he works with his fellows in a general of our species ander the name of "swarmimpulse that brings men into affiliation for certain ends, which perhaps they themselves do not understand

Of this disposition the French luthers, the us the highest example. They outswarm piece of the frantic revolutionists, the use of the human kind, and may other race of the human kind, and gan of the approaching Terror.

In like manner the Right broke away, In like manner the Right broke away, In like manner the Right broke away. pre-eminently in the great agitations preceding and attendant upon the French Revolution. The gregarious instinct became more active than ever before, and secret societies abounded in all parts of the ss the result of three general causes: L swarming dispositions of the French peo-ple. 3 The intellectual reaction which nad been produced by the French philosopners of the preceding epoch, notably by the writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

So far as we are able to discover, the first important club movement had its origin Brittany. In that province a secret political society was formed before the calling of the states general. Of this club several of the Breton deputies were mem- increase the democracy of the latter was carried to Versailles at the opening of tion of the Cordeliers, so that sympathy, the states general. The society appears to but not organic union, was re-established have been a sort of political committee, the

be chosen as deputies. Such was the origin of the Breton club, assemblies must be always running across 1795. The Jacobins rose over all. of evenings to meet their club, where, among their friends they could throw off all disguises, all politic side movements, all iittle expediences and reveal their bottom purposes and plans. What a field for oratory and debate was here prepared! What a soil for revolution!

On reaching Paris the Breton club immediately provided itself with a place of assembly. This was found in the Rue St. Honoré There stood the old convent of the Dominican friars, known as the Convent of St Jacobus-a medieval structure, spacious and gloomy enough, no longer of much use to man, but still of great use to history. Here the club established itself with the new name of La Societe des Amis de la Constitution-that is, Society of the Friends of the Constitution But that name was too tedious for the lips of patriotism, and so, as the club grew and flourished and became powerful, and was spoken of by all men, they called it the Club of the Jacobins, or the Jacobins, for short Such was the rise of that society which was des-tined to control the French Revolution, to give to it its form and features, and to impress itself upon the history not only of the current decade but of the Nineteenth cent-

ury, even to the present day. Great was the popularity of the Jacobias. Democracy was the prevailing spirit, but at first the spirit was restrained. The Friends of the Constitution, not yet knowing what they wanted gave their support to the new liberalized and reformed mon archy which had been devised by the a-sembly under the inspiration of Mirabeau, and which was still believed to be good for the French nation. The conditions of mem-bership in the club were easy. Any patriot who was vouched for and introduced by tour members in good standing might be admitted on terms of equality with the admitted on terms of equality with the Mother Society broken. Under that blow rest. On his initiation he received a ticket of reviving justice and liberty she starwhich gave him all the rights, privileges and benefits of attendance, and participation in the debates and business of the club. The membership rapidly expanded, and soon reached the number of 1,300, including many delegates to the national assembly. The organization was perfected and made regular. The society is its presiding officers, its committees, its Jour nal des Debats, in which one to the present day may read the proceedings and speeches of the society

The influence of the Jacobins rose rapidly, and soon became dominant over the 2fish government to American "claim Revolution In this arena the strongest of ants," the ground giants, these earth born Titans await heirs in the Bank of England who were to reign acr a season and then perish, displayed their powers and won the applause of all that and patriotism which ran riot in the streets or dripped into the cellars of Paris Here Mirabeau came, at intervals, to join in the discussion. Here that Robespierre, who was to be King of the plague of locusts visits certain portions the Terror, rose first to power and then to of the United States once in seventeen omnipotence. Here the two Lameths, Bar mye, Fouquier Tinville, and that Anachar to be occupied elsewhere. Reports from Alsis Cloots, who shall presently introduce to the national assembly a body of representational assembly a body of representation.

REVOLUTIONARY CLUBS. tives called the Human Race—all flourished and gained ascendency over the public The assembly, and afterward the national convention, became only a kind of sounding board to catch the echoes from the platform of the Jacobins. Here andacity, adventure, the wild spirit of radicalism and innovation more and more took voice and heat from the applause of that In France-History of the Lending Or- unquenchable democracy that was rising

HE real fountains of the great Revolution were in the club houses. It was among the political societies that every new project had its in itative Between the years [180]. Perceiving her power, the Mother So-clety-for by that name the Jacobin club (Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.) was called—began to be a mother indeed. She procreated and established daughters 1794 it might be resounding in every chamber and recess said that French with the echces and ediets of the great history in all its Mother.

In a short time the diverse sentiments in was the offspring the Club of the Jacobins led to a division, of clubism. The in which there was a Center, a Left, and a states general it- Right. The Left became more and more if it had strongly revolutionary in its principles. bankruptcy for its father, had the agitation, insurrection and reform which club for its moth- the Revolution itself was pursuing. er. Nearly all of the projects for the re-form of French society were hatched in drew back more and more toward constituthe clubs before they were announced in tional monarchy. At length the Left, unthe assembly Those sudden and auda- der the lead of Danton, Marat and Camille clous movements of the French people which seem so incomprehensible to the modern reader were organized in secret in thus far established. The club secured as its meeting place the old chapel of the ing of the Bastile was planned; there the Franciscan friars, known as the Cordellers, attack on the Tulleries was conceived; from the pame of the cord with which the there the abolition of the monarchy was monks were wont to girlle themselves. monks were wont to girdle themselves debated, and there the Terror had its Hence the new society was called the Club

The meeting place was in the Rue de l'Ecole de Medicine, or, as we should say, Medical street. Here the extreme agitat-ors gathered, and began to foment those questions which involved the destruction association, and sometimes—swarms Car of the existing order of society. Here the iyle has noted and defined this disposition malign pigmy, Jean Paul Marat, with his monstrous head and croaking voice, came ery" -a sort of congregating, instructive up from underground Paris to pour out his invectives and sarcasms, streaked with blood. Here was established, under Camille eives do not understand.

Of this disposition the French furnish Old Cordeller, which became the mouth-

and was organized under the title of 'Friends of the Monarchic Constitution.' But that name soon gave place to the Feuilians club, so called, like the others, from the meeting place of the society, secret societies abounded in all parts of the kingdom. They nearly all had a political of this body the leaders and founders motive at the bottom. They were doubt were the Abbe Sieyes, old Bailly—mayor of Paris-and our own Lafavette, with a few The political conditions present at that other conservatives, eminently respectable time in France. 2 The effervescent and and strongly desirous of putting a brake on the wheels of the Revolution.

Still another great club was organized, called the Club des Monarchiens, or the Monarchists' Club, having for its object the propagation and maintenance of monarchical principles, and in particular the support of the tottering Bourbon throne The break between the Royalist and semi-Royalist societies on the one side and the Jacobins on the other tended strongly to bers, and by them the club organization to force the whole society over in the direcbetween such leaders as Robespierre, the intent being at the first to see to it that Lametics, Da., ton and Marat-a sympathy only friends of liberty and reform should fatal to the monarchy and ultimately destructive of itself.

Thus arose the clubs of Paris. More and or Breton committee, of which we hear more the Jacobins dominated all the rest, much in connection with the history of the The Fettilians society water, was mocked dates general and national assembly, at for a season by the real revolutionists. When the latter body was transferred to and in March of 1791 was broken up by a Paris the club went also as its shadow, mob. The Cinb of the Monarchists per By this time the organization had become lished with the monarchy itself. The Corpowerful. Its usefulness as a means of deders club reached its climax with the originating and promoting legislation had Terror, ductuated as the Revolution itself been discovered. The reform members of rose and fell, and was finally abolished by the legislative constituent and national a decree of the convention in August of



the storming of the Tuileries was planned, and there all the crises of the revolution ary tumult were arranged before they broke in public storm. Into the old hall of St Jacobus the furious earth-born democracy of the Faubourgs and basements bubbled up and sputtered in fire and foam and blood.

There the decrees were debated by which the ancient bandmarks of civilization were obliterated; by which the old time calendar was stricken down; by which religion, with all its attendant circumstances and institutions, was kicked uside into the rubbish of the Middle Ages, by which Reason was raised and worshiped, and by which death was declared to be an eternal sleep. until the fall of Robespierre and his fellow of reviving justice and liberty she stag gered, first into obscurity and decadence, and then into death. The old hall of St Jacobus was closed in November of 1794 and the Club of the Jacobins, that fearful engine of revolutionary ruin, was no more John Clark Ridpath.

The English Estates Fraud.

Dupes are still found in the United States by so called "English estate agents, crying has become this class of frauds that a fresh teriletin has been issued by the En declaring that no fabulous sum-"There are a few amounts of £1,000, but none exceeding that figure by more than

Mighty Because of Their Numbers. Investigators have figured it out that THE CATHOLIC EDITORS.

of Those Prominent in the Recent

The recent meeting of Catholic editors of the United States at New York city was a notable one, both in a religious and a business way. Many of the gentlemen present are well known throughout the country. James Delaney, the secretary of the convention, is manager of The Catho-lie Truth, Brooklyn, the success of that periodical promising well for the asstion of which he is a chief official. H Reynolds represented the Troy Catholic Weekly, a paper which, under his man-agement and the approval of the bishop at the state capital, Albany, has achieved a good reputation. His ideas took shape in the formation of advertising bureaus as part of the association. Martin I. J. Grif-



H. M. REYNOLDS, REV. J. T. SMITH. JAMES DELASEY. M. I. J. GRIFFIN. fin, editor of The Catholic Historical Reearches and The Journal of the Irish fatholic Benevolent Union, was present, as he is at every Catholic convention. He is a man of brains and force of character, so original in his thought and manner that he is generally in a minority of one, and is actually tickled at his situation

N. O'Brien, of The Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore: P. Thornberry, of The Church Jessamine, of Chattunooga; Milton H. Smith and William H. Lepley, of the Washington Church News; John O'Flan-agan, of the Kansas Catholic; W. J. Wallace, of the Trenton (N. J.) Catholic Jour-nal; Edward J. Ryan and A. J. Marakle, of the Rochester Catholic Journal, were among those whose work in committee made its impress on the convention. The other delegates had great faith in their TONIC and ANTISEPTIC. colleagues, heartily approved their schemes. but were not sorry to get rid of committee work and see the sights of a great city.

A peculiar feature of the convention was this: The man who as an editor has come in for general criticism had charge of the arrangements, and he received the visitors in a manner that would make one imagine they had been praising him for years. That man was Rev. John Talbot Smith, editor of The Catholic Review. He is an author of many popular works of fiction, a forceful and graceful writer. His last suggestion—that of a Catholic party— created discussion even in secular papers, and one idea after another, startling in their character and ably and clearly expressed have made The Review one of the most prominent Catholic journals in the land.

JOHN JAY MCGINNIS.

Where a Noted Author Was Born. the house in Salem, Mass., where Nationalel Hawthorne was born, with a view to exhibiting it at the World's fair in Chi-

THE OLD HAWTFORNE HOME old, and was built of Lenjamin Pickman. Hawthorne's father occapied it about 1780, and it remained in the possession of the family until 1850. Hawthorne was born in the second story northwest room, which still retains its ancient and gigantic fireplace. The house is well preserved for its age and is painted a drab color. It is held at \$10,000.

Poultry Notes.
The Poultry World says: Do not attempt under any circumstances to keep 500, or even 200, adult fowls in one flock. Broods of half grown chickens may be united in the fall until there are 500. when there is an unlimited range, but grown fowls never. In one yard there ought not to be kept more than from twenty to fifty hens, even if the yard is large.

In raising poultry for profit you must first consider the surrounding circumstances, the amount of capital to invest the space of ground to be occupied and the kidneys are active, there the amount of help available.

gether.

As a general rule it will be found a

New York Convention.



A movement is in progress to purchascago. The house is more than 200 years



American Agriculturist tells that clab-

food for hens and growing pullets. It is For sale at all Druggists. usually fed with bran, well mixed to-

good plan to introduce new blood into the flock every year, either by getting new roosters or a setting of eggs from a

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cramps, Sprains, Backache Sciatica, Burns and Scalds, Bruises, Frosted Feet & Ears and all other Pains and Aches. A safe, sure, and effectual remedy for Galls, Strains. Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits.

Its effects are instantaneous. Price 25c, and 50c. Sold everywhere

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You need mending. repair your shattered system take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. Sagwa cures Constipation, Liver Complaint, Indigestion.

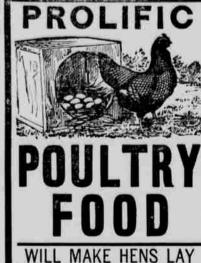


Scrofula, Rheuma-tism, chills and fever, and all diseases arising from impure blood and a deranged liver.

With the elimination of the cause, digestion improves, assimilation becomes perfect. The bowels move regularly, is an increase of flesh and a bered milk is a very nutritions article of sure return to sound health.

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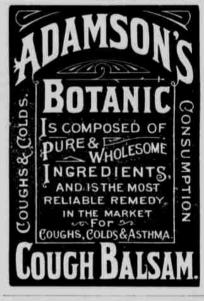
Sold by all druggists.
25 Cents per Box: Five Boxes for \$1.00.



Mixed with the morning feed prevents Egg Eating and Feather Picking, cures Roup and Cholera.

A small sum expended for it will return many times the cost in the increased production of Eggs. Sold by Seedsmen. Feedmen, Druggists, and General Deal; Feedmen, Druggists, Feedmen, Druggists, Feedmen, Druggists, Feedmen, Feedmen,

L. B. LORD, Propr., BURLINGTON, VT.



The Most Reliable Brand.

Sold Cheaper than any Other

Of the same market value. Will be kept in stock during the season and delivered to stations where there is no agent. Get our prices before buying elsewhere. F. W. ATWGOD, Agt. Middlebury, Vt., March 15, 1:91. 13;tf

FARM FOR SALE.

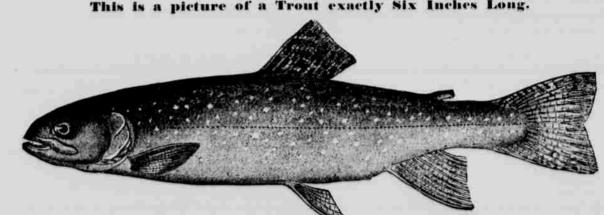
Farm of 160 acres, two infles from Salisbury epot on the road to Middlebory; confortable allidings, land in good shape. Will sell very wand give most favorable terms of payment to purchaser. Address or call on MRS. H. D. HULETT, West Salisbury, Vt., Sept. 10, 180

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Lime for farm use very cheap, by the BbL.

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This is a picture of a Trout exactly Six Inches Long.



Catching or having in possession a trout less than six inches long is a violation of the laws of Vermont. Read this quotation from an act in amendment of section 35% of the Revise d Laws: "Sec. 2. A person who takes or catches from any of the waters of this State a trout, in amendment of section 35% of the Revise d Laws: "Sec. 2. A person who takes or catches from any of the waters of this State as trout, less induced salimon, or salimon trout, less induced salimon, and locked salimon, or salimon trout, less induced in the salimon of the salimon, or salimon trout, less than say inches in length, caught, or taken from any of the waters of this State, shall be fined not more than ten dollars for each fish so taken, caught or possessed; and the possession of any such fish shall be prima facte evidence that the same was caught or taken from taken, caught or possessed; and the possession of any such fish shall be prima facte evidence that the same was caught or taken from the waters of this State." The Vermont Fish and Game League will proscente violations of this law. Complaints sent to the officers hand below at Rutland, Vt., will receive prompt attention by the League.

JOHN W. TITCOMB, Secretary.